



Dear Friends:

For the past two years, Southern Bell has provided to the South Carolina Department of Education calendars about the history of African-Americans in our state. We produced the calendars for two reasons: to support Section 512 of the Education Improvement Act, which calls for the inclusion of Black history in social studies curriculum to fill a gap in history books, and to hopefully, in some small way, decrease the drop-out rate in our schools by showing students the obstacles these successful people had to overcome.

Our 1992 honorees have undeniably excelled in their respective fields and are role models for all our children. They have succeeded in the areas of education, science, business, sociology, sports, journalism, music, government, art and community service.

This year WIS Television has agreed to produce a video honoring the twelve people featured in the calendar. WIS is providing copies of the video to the South Carolina Department of Education for use in the classroom.

Also, your opinion about this education project is valuable to us. Please complete the form in the back of the calendar and return it to *Southern Bell, Calendar, Post Office Box 752, Columbia, South Carolina 29202*.

The 1992 African-American History Calendar is a testimonial to the superb strength of character, undying will to succeed, and dedication to community service of the people featured, and to the generations of successful children of tomorrow.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Joe M. Anderson, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Joe M. Anderson, Jr.
President
Southern Bell in South Carolina



Smokin' Joe Frazier

Smokin' Joe Frazier inspires in young people the desire to be the very best they can be. A person's belief in self is a great asset. Joe Frazier adheres to self-achievement. "Just call me Smoke," he admonishes. The name is synonymous with credibility, durability, leadership, hard work, dedication, loyalty, honesty, discipline, and sacrifice. Smokin' Joe Frazier has utilized these skills throughout his life. He is indeed a living legend. This South Carolinian contributed to the world stage by becoming one of the greatest athletes of the 20th century.

He was the first United States heavyweight boxer to win an Olympic Gold Medal. This was at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan. He continued to demonstrate excellence in boxing by winning the World Heavyweight Crown. Boxing fans throughout the world recall his most memorable performances including, "The Fight of the Century" and the "Thrilla in Manila." Smokin' Joe's professional boxing statistics are 37-4-1. Thirty-three of his wins are by knockouts.

Smokin' Joe now uses his talents to help others. He is owner and president of Smokin' Joe Frazier, Inc. Mr. Frazier manages and trains professional and amateur boxers. He is an authority on boxing and gives live commentaries at boxing matches. He has made numerous television appearances, with Donahue, David Letterman and the Today Show. He does commercials and performs in motion pictures.

Frazier is a great humanitarian. He has been a benefactor for Cape Atlantic Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, Alzheimer's Disease Foundation, Arms Across Harlem, Police Benevolent Association and Frazier's Father's Day Picnic for Homeless Children, to name a few. He has received numerous awards and honors for his outstanding athletic and humanitarian achievements. Among his honors are induction into the Boxing Hall of Fame, the Olympic Hall of Fame, the Rocky Marciano Award and the NAACP Living Legend Award.

A staunch supporter of international freedom and justice, Smokin' Joe presented Nelson Mandela with his World Heavyweight Championship Belt to celebrate his release from prison.

Smokin' Joe advises young people to invest in themselves with good health techniques, wholesome ideals and meaningful goals.

January 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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Marian Anderson
debuts at the
Metropolitan Opera
House in 1955

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Fisk University
established in 1866

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Southern Christian
Leadership Conference
founded in 1957

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Martin Luther King, Jr.
born in 1929

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Paul Cuffe born
near Dartmouth,
Mass. in 1759

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MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR. DAY

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23

24th Amendment to U. S.
Constitution outlawed
poll tax requirements in
federal elections in 1964

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31

1
NEW YEAR'S DAY
Emancipation
Proclamation
issued in 1863

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3

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
elected chairperson of the
House of Education and
Labor Committee in 1961

4



Dr. Naomi Garrett

Dr. Naomi Garrett has taught and nurtured students throughout the world. They refer to her as their "American Mom". Garrett was a professor in the Department of Modern Languages at West Virginia State College from 1947-1972 and she served as foreign student advisor from 1953-1972. During this time she greatly influenced the educational process at West Virginia State College. Her foreign student program received national acclaim. Naomi Garrett's initial love for travel and foreign affairs commenced during World War II when the U.S. State Department requested that she go to the Caribbean Country of Haiti as a segment of the Good Neighbor policy. She was fluent in French and taught English to French speaking Haitians at Port-au-Prince and St. Marc.

Naomi Garrett was born in Columbia in the early 1900s. The segregated environment into which she was born did not stifle her commitment to knowledge. Her father was a foreign language teacher and her mother was a county superintendent of African-American schools. Books filled their home. Naomi Garrett graduated from the Booker T. Washington tenth grade program in 1921. She completed her high school requirements at the high school department at Benedict College in 1923. She later earned her M.A. from Atlanta University and Ph.D. in French from Columbia University. Prestigious fellowships from the Ford, Rosenwald and Fulbright Foundations and Columbia University permitted her to pursue doctoral and post-doctoral work in France. Her research included a study of francophone African poetry at the Bibliotheque National Paris. At this time she met and forged relationships with many French and Caribbean writers.

An outstanding scholar and teacher, Dr. Garrett has received numerous awards for her teaching and service, including a Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from West Virginia State College. Her published articles and book reviews are numerous. Her professional memberships include, American Association of Teachers of French, Modern Language Association, National Association of Foreign Student Affairs and American Council on Teaching of Foreign Languages. She has attended international conferences in North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Europe and the Caribbean. Her wisdom and advice is still sought by educators throughout the world. Her retirement from West Virginia State College after a long and distinguished career led her to assume distinguished professorships at Denison University, Rhode Island University and the College of Charleston, West Virginia.

Dr. Garrett travels worldwide and lives in the homes of the young people whom she has taught and guided. Her world represents a microcosm of the universe. Her brilliant knowledge of French language and culture, her love of people regardless of differences has helped her to teach others that cultures are diverse, but the people are universally the same.

Reflecting on her travels to more than 50 countries, Dr. Garrett proclaimed, "Traveling is my hobby. I love to see new places and learn new customs and cultures. I love, particularly, to meet different people. I always learn something new from them."

February 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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Jonathan Jasper Wright
elected to South Carolina
Supreme Court in 1870

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Abraham Lincoln
born in 1809
Congress enacted first
fugitive slave law in 1793
NAACP founded
in 1909

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13

Rev. Absalom Jones
died

VALENTINE'S
DAY 14

Henry Lewis
renamed director of the
New Jersey Symphony
in 1968
Nat King Cole
died in 1965

15

16

Joe Frazier becomes
World Heavyweight
Boxing Champion by
a knockout in 1970

WASHINGTON'S
BIRTHDAY
OBSERVED 17

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19

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Frederick Douglass
died in 1895

21

22

George Washington
born in 1732

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W.E.B. Debois
born in 1868

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General Daniel
"Chappie"
James, Jr. died
in 1978

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William H. Johnson

William H. Johnson started drawing at a very early age and developed his skill by copying characters from cartoons in newspapers and magazines. This early technique gave him the resolve that he had the innate ability to pursue visual art as a vocation. He was one of a number of South Carolinians to excel as an artist in the 1930's and 1940's.

Born in Florence, South Carolina on March 18, 1901, Johnson left South Carolina at the age of 17. He went to New York City where he took on jobs as a porter, cook, and stevedore in order to pay for his training at the New York Academy of Design. He also sent money to his family in Florence, South Carolina. While living in New York, 1918-1926, he received numerous awards for his paintings and graphic art.

Johnson left New York and settled in Europe. From there he traveled throughout Europe, North Africa and Scandinavia for 20 years. In 1927 he visited the world famous African-American artist Henry O. Tanner at his country home, "Edgewood", at Trepie Pas de Calais. Tanner's work, "The Banjo Lesson," is a favorite among young people worldwide. Johnson briefly returned to New York in 1930 and completed numerous paintings for the Harmon Foundation. The organization awarded him a gold medal for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes. During this United States visit, he also went to his home in Florence and painted scenes which reflected his hometown. One hundred and thirty-five of his works were exhibited at the local YWCA.

This outstanding artist returned to Europe and settled with his wife in the fishing village of Kerteminde, Denmark. They returned to New York in 1938 where Johnson became an artist with the Work Progress Administration's (WPA) mural project. During the Depression of the 1930's, the WPA generated work for artists so they could use their talents and receive compensation.

Throughout his life, Johnson received critical acclaim for his artistic ability. His major work, "Chain Gang," was exhibited at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

When William Johnson became ill in 1947, most of his works were placed under the jurisdiction of the Harmon Foundation. In 1963, it entrusted 1,100 of his paintings to the National Collection of Fine Arts. This national agency dispatched his works to museums through the United States.

Artist, par excellence, Johnson was a pioneer in capturing the images of African-American life and projecting them as stories worthy of being told via the medium of visual art. He died in 1970.

March 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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2
Dr. Jerome H.
Holland elected to
Board of Directors
of New York Stock
Exchange in 1972
Slave trade banned
in 1807

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ASH
WEDNESDAY

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Blanche Kelso Bruce
of Mississippi elected
to full term in U.S.
Senate in 1875

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Harriot Tubman
died in 1913

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Lorraine Hansberry
play, *Raisin in the Sun*,
opened on Broadway
in 1959

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ST. PATRICK'S
DAY

18

Frederick Douglass
named U.S. Marshall
of the District of
Columbia in 1877

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Poll Tax ruled
unconstitutional
in 1966

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William H. Hastie
confirmed as Federal
District Judge of the
Virgin Islands in 1937

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Charlayne Hunter-Gault

Charlayne Hunter-Gault, a native of Due West, South Carolina is an outstanding journalist. She has traveled all over the world to gather accurate accounts of events. She began her journalistic career as a "Talk of the Town" reporter for The New Yorker magazine. "I was able to advance at The New Yorker because I could write," she stated in her profile in the book, I Dream a World.

Ms. Hunter-Gault has an extensive career as a correspondent. In 1967, she affiliated with the investigative news team at WRC-TV in Washington, D.C., where she also anchored the evening news. By 1968, she had joined The New York Times as a metropolitan reporter. She was honored with many awards for excellence during her 10 year span with The New York Times. One of the awards was The National Coalition Award for Distinguished Urban Reporting.

In 1978, she joined the MacNeil/Lehrer Report as a correspondent. She is currently the New York based correspondent for the MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour. Her excellent work for this program has rendered her many honors, including the 1990 Sidney Hillman Award for her six-part series on "Out of Reach: People at the Bottom." She is also a recipient of the Good Housekeeping Broadcast Personality of the Year Award, the American Women in Radio and Television Award and awards from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for outstanding work in local programming. She has received two National News and Documentary Emmy Awards and her report on the News Hour's Apartheid's People won her the prestigious Peabody Award for Excellence in Broadcasting. In 1986, she was named journalist of the year by the National Association of Black Journalists.

A gifted writer, Ms. Hunter-Gault has published articles in The New York Times Magazine, Saturday Review, The New York Times Book Review and Essence, in addition to The New York Times and The New Yorker.

She has never looked upon being African-American and female as handicaps, and has used them to her advantage. She is a graduate of the University of Georgia which she and Hamilton Holmes desegregated in 1961.

April 1992



Southern Bell
A **BELLSOUTH** Company

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 Hampton Institute opened in 1868	2	3	4
5	6 Robert E. Perry and Matthew Henson reach the North Pole in 1909	7	8 Hank Aaron hit his 715th homerun in 1974	9 Civil Rights bill granting citizenship passed in 1866	10 Richard Allen elected Bishop of the AME Church in 1816	11
PALM SUNDAY 12 Free African Society organized in 1787	13	14	15	16	GOOD FRIDAY 17	PASSOVER 18
EASTER SUNDAY 19	20	21	22	23 National Urban League founded in 1913	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		



J.R. Stange '91

J. T. Pace

J. T. Pace could not read or write until he was 65 years old. This painstaking reality caused Pace to seek a way out of his functional illiteracy. He was a retired construction worker and lay minister. He had memorized biblical passages by listening to audio tapes. If he could memorize, he realized, then he could learn to read and write.

During World War II, Mr. Pace was drafted into the army and stationed in France. He received letters from his mother and girlfriend who later became his wife. He was frustrated and embarrassed that he could not read his mail. When he was married and had children, his wife had to sign his checks and he could not help his children with their homework. He moved to Niagara, New York, after his service with the army. There he worked hard as a truck driver and construction worker and provided the financial necessities for his wife and children. Niagara was home for 45 years.

In 1980 the Paces moved to Mauldin, South Carolina. Mr. Pace was awed by the positive changes which had taken place in his native state. In a short time, he became involved with the Greenville Literacy Association. He was determined to learn to read and write; thereafter, a whole new world opened up to him. Mr. Pace not only became literate but also he started to assist others who suffered similar fates. He became one of the nation's greatest literacy advocates. He volunteered to work in prisons. Many, he surmised, were inmates because circumstances denied their acquisition of productive literacy skills. He utilized his knowledge to enhance the upward mobility of others.

J. T. Pace has been awarded for his efforts to combat illiteracy. Among his honors are: The South Carolina Governor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service, the Direct Service Volunteer Award for Greenville County and the Jefferson Award for Greenville County. On June 21, 1990, he was one of the recipients of the National Jefferson Awards given by the U.S. Supreme Court. He has been featured on national television with First Lady Barbara Bush, on the Oprah Winfrey Show, and on public service announcements.

This great South Carolinian has admonished young people to never say, "I can't" and to realize that reading is, indeed, fundamental. In 1991, Bob Jones University awarded him an honorary degree.

May 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

3

Freedom Rides began in 1961
Plessy vs Ferguson upheld "separate but equal" doctrine in 1896

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Civil Rights Act signed by President Eisenhower in 1960

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Reverend Henry McNeal Turner died in 1915

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MOTHER'S DAY

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13

Robert Smalls seized Confederate warship in 1862

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15

ARMED FORCES DAY 16

17

Brown vs Board of Education "separate but equal" in public schools made unconstitutional in 1954

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19

Malcom X born in 1925

20

Robert N. C. Nix elected to U.S. Congress in 1958

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22

Claude McKay died in 1948

23

Musical "Shuffle Along" opens in New York in 1921

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MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED 25

Madame C. J. Walker died in 1919

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Bernice Robinson

The implementation of citizenship schools on the sea islands of South Carolina can be attributed to the efforts of Charleston native Bernice Robinson. Citizenship education was an integral segment of the philosophy of Highlander Folk School which was established in Monteagle, Tennessee in 1932. The school did not use curriculum, grades or diplomas. It emphasized problem solving. Bernice Robinson was trained in citizenship education at Highlander Folk School. She was the ideal person to lead the mobilization of citizenship education on South Carolina's sea islands.

The need for this teaching concept had been stressed by community leader Esau Jenkins. He was greatly dedicated to the educational, social, and political progress of the sea islands population. Bernice Robinson had worked with Jenkins in the Charleston community since 1948. Mrs. Robinson had great success. She developed a technique for teaching that utilized the indigenous language skills and lifestyles of the people. Under her leadership, hundreds of adults learned to read and write. The curriculum was based on the needs expressed by the people who came to the first citizenship classes on Johns Island in January, 1957. Her progress on the sea islands of Wadmalaw, Edisto and Johns so impressed Maxwell Hahn, executive president and chairman of the board of the Marshall Fields Foundation, that he funded the program through Highlander Folk School from 1959-1970.

According to Mrs. Robinson, "Esau (Jenkins) dreamed the idea. He talked about it often enough to get the wheels in motion, but it was left to me to make it a reality." Her citizenship schools had extraordinary success. The concept was adopted in both the North and South. It became the base for the political and economic growth of African-Americans. In 1964 Bernice Robinson affiliated with the citizenship education program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The SCLC workshops helped transform the educational, economic, and political status of thousands of African-Americans in the South.

"I was given the responsibility of bringing a dream/idea to life. And, I am as proud as a parent watching a child blossom into full adulthood and taking their rightful place in the world," said Mrs. Robinson.

June 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Sojourner Truth began
anti-slavery activist
career in 1843

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Congress of Racial
Equality founded
in 1942

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8

Supreme Court bans
segregation in
Washington, D.C.
restaurants in 1953

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13

Thurgood Marshall
appointed to U. S.
Supreme Court
in 1967

FLAG DAY **14**

15

16

17

Black soldiers
fought at the
Battle of Bunker
Hill in 1775

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FATHER'S
DAY **21**

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Organization for
Afro-American Unity
founded in 1964

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Robert Smalls

Robert Smalls was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, on April 5, 1839. This was an exciting year in the annals of African-American history. Joseph Cinquez, a slave freedom fighter, seized the slave ship *Amistead* and tried to steer it back to Africa and freedom. The capture of the *Amistead* was the most celebrated of American slave mutinies. 1839 also saw the birth of the Liberty Party. This was the first anti-slavery party in the United States. It was founded in Warsaw, New York, by abolitionists Samuel Ringgold Ward and the Reverend Henry Highland Garnet. Perhaps the year of his birth was prophetic, for later Robert Smalls was at the forefront of anti-slavery causes and political reform.

The fame of Robert Smalls is linked to his capture of the Confederate cotton steamer, the *Planter*. Smalls abhorred slavery and desired to be free. He was a "trusted" slave and had obtained a position on the *Planter* as a wheelman. He used his status to flee from slavery by impersonating the captain of the *Planter* and sailing the steamer out of Charleston harbor, through St. Helena Sound and by the inland passage down the Beaufort River. He hoisted the white flag of surrender and was taken in by Union vessels. Aboard the ship were eight men and five women, including his wife, Lydia, and their three children. For this daring exploit, Robert Smalls later was promoted to the rank of Captain in the U.S. Navy. During the remainder of the Civil War, he worked with the Port Royal Experiment as a recruiter of African-American troops from the sea islands to serve in the Union Army.

During the Reconstruction Era, Captain Smalls became a respected South Carolina politician. He was elected to five terms in the United States Congress beginning with the 44th Congress. This Congress was historic in that seven of the congressmen and one of the senators were African-American. These congressmen were from many different professions such as a barber, minister, tailor, U.S. Navy captain. At the time of his final congressional term, which convened in 1885, only two African-Americans remained in Congress. They were Smalls and James E. O'Hara of North Carolina. Throughout his congressional career, the Honorable Robert Smalls introduced legislation to protect the rights of children.

He died on February 23, 1915 and is buried in his native Beaufort. Robert Smalls' house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

July 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

2

Civil Rights Act
of 1964 signed
Thurgood Marshall
born 1908

3

INDEPENDENCE
DAY 4

Tuskegee Institute
established in 1881
Slavery abolished in
New York in 1827

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Althea Gibson wins
Wimbledon in 1957

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Francis L. Cardoza
installed as South
Carolina's Secretary
of State in 1868

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Billie Holiday
died 1959

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Lemuel Haynes
born in 1753

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14th Amendment
ratified 1868
National Association for
Colored Women founded
in 1896

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24

Mary Church Terrell
died in 1954

25

Patrick Francis
Healy first
African-American
awarded a Ph.D. in 1865
President Truman banned
discrimination in armed
services in 1948

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J.R. Stange '91

Dr. Henrie Monteith Treadwell

Dr. Henrie Monteith Treadwell's expertise in Biochemistry is nationally and internationally recognized. Henrie Monteith, a native of Columbia, South Carolina, was one of three students to desegregate the University of South Carolina. Of that experience she states, "I just wanted to get an education."

She earned her B.S. in Biochemistry from the University of South Carolina in Biology and her M.A. from Boston University (Biochemistry) and her Ph.D. (Biochemistry) from Atlanta University.

From 1975-1985 she served as chairperson, Division of Mathematics and Science at Morris Brown College, where she secured millions of dollars in grants for the school. Currently, she is program director for the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan, where she provides leadership to the Foundation's programming in health, education and integrated rural development in southern Africa. Additionally, she gives direction for the Foundation's Comprehensive Health Services for which \$70 million was recently invested.

Dr. Treadwell's special interests include projects which enhance the human growth of young people, activities which "stimulate the development of grassroots, indigenous leadership, and projects that strengthen the infrastructure of neighborhoods and communities." She wants to improve the quality of life of the underserved people in the communities where she works.

This prolific writer, scholar and administrator has received many fellowships and is a member of many professional organizations such as the American Cell Biology Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Association of University Women. She also is a member of Sigma XI, Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Eta Sigma honorary society and Delta Sigma Theta sorority. Her articles have appeared in major scientific journals. Her numerous publications include "Health Care Issues in Rural Black America," "A Flow Cytometry Study of the Cell Cycle and of Phoidy Levels in Physarum Polycephalum Myxamoebae and Plasmodia," and "The Imposter Phenomenon' in High School and College Science Majors." Her numerous speeches, seminars, symposia and workshops include the keynote address for the November 1988 conference on "Origins of Desegregation at the University of South Carolina, 1963-1988."

Henrie Treadwell has three academically talented children and effectively combines the triple roles of wife, mother and professional woman.

August 1992



Southern Bell
A **BELLSOUTH** Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

Whitney Young **1**
named executive
director of National
Urban league in 1961
Benjamin E. Mays
born in 1895

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Voting Rights Act
signed by President
Johnson in 1965

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Jesse Owens won four
Olympic gold medals
in 1936

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Thaddeus Stevens
died in 1868

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Marcus Garvey
born in 1887

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National Negro
Business League
Founded in 1900

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Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters organized
in 1925

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W.E.B. Debois
died in 1963

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Dr. Charles G. Gomillion

One of the most significant U.S. Supreme Court decisions of the 20th century was the decree in Gomillion vs Lightfoot in 1960. At the vanguard of this decree was South Carolina native Charles G. Gomillion. The decision outlawed gerrymandering as a mechanism for altering boundaries in order to minimize voting strength, thus, disfranchising many people. The case in point was Tuskegee, Alabama, where African-Americans were systematically stripped of voting power. Gomillion resolved to fight this unfair practice and he won!

Charles G. Gomillion, a native of Johnston (Edgefield County), South Carolina overcame many obstacles. He observed that he "had a total of 26 months of elementary school education." His early schooling consisted of three months per year. He worked and persevered, eventually completing high school education at the academy at Paine College. His first jobs as a hotel cook and local farm hand earned him \$4 and \$7 per week, respectively. Working his way through school and saving as much as he could, he graduated B.A. cum laude, from Paine College when he was 28 years old. He subsequently earned his Ph.D. from the Ohio State University.

From 1928-1971, Dr. Gomillion worked at the world famous Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He served as professor of Sociology, chairman of the Division of Social Sciences, Dean of Students and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. A world renowned scholar, his research and writings have sparked discussions in academic and lay environments. Among his numerous writings are: 1. "Citizenship! A Challenge to Scholarship, or the Challenging South;" 2. "The Influence of the Negro on the Culture of the South;" and 3. "The Challenging Civic Role of the Private Citizen in the Contemporary South."

As a youngster, Dr. Gomillion's parents admonished him never to disgrace himself and never to ignore his responsibilities. They instilled in him that everyone may not like him, but live so that people must respect him. This legacy was passed to others. He has always been a good listener and a thorough researcher. His sociological theories and advice on race relations have been utilized nationwide.

Dr. Gomillion's indelible imprint on political, civic and educational entities will long be remembered. He has been an active member of many organizations, including the NAACP, the Alabama Council, the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Council Educational Fund.

Among his honors are: the first Charles S. Johnson Race Relations Award, the first Lyndon B. Johnson Political Freedom Award, the Sociological Practice Association Distinguished Career Award and the national Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Man of the Year Award. This outstanding scholar, public servant and civil rights advocate has honorary degrees from Howard University, Ohio State University, Tuskegee Institute and Paine College.

September 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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General Daniel "Chappie"
James, Jr. named
Commander-in-Chief of
North American Air
Defense Command in 1975

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LABOR DAY

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Lou Brock stole
935th base in
1970

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"Memphis Blues"
Published in 1912

ROSH
HASHANAH

28

"Appeal to the Colored
Citizens of the World"
published in 1829

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Myrtle Hall Smith

The standing ovations are indicative of the worldwide acclaim and respect for lyric soprano Myrtle Hall Smith. A native of Greenville, South Carolina, she has thrilled audiences across the United States and on all corners of the globe. She started singing when she was in the sixth grade and has become a world renowned soloist with the Billy Graham Crusade. She was initially introduced to the Billy Graham Association by its music director, Cliff Barrows. She performed for the Southern Piedmont Crusade in Greenville in 1966. Thereafter, she appeared on the Ted Mack Amateur Hour T.V. program.

When Greenville businessman and philanthropist Arthur Magill heard her sing, he knew that her voice needed to be nurtured. He arranged financial support for her to attend the prestigious Julliard School of Music in New York City. Myrtle Hall excelled. After graduation, she embarked on her life's mission, singing in religious crusades and presenting concerts in cities throughout the world.

Her concerts give observers a clear image of world geography. She has performed in such cities as: Paris, Tel Aviv, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sydney, Amsterdam, East Berlin, Warsaw, Johannesburg, Jerusalem, Tokyo, London and Frankfurt. Her rich soprano voice has been heard throughout the United States and the Caribbean.

Rheumatic fever plagued Myrtle Hall as an infant and she almost died. The love and care of her parents and family saw her through and, in time, she was blessed with good health. She feels particularly fulfilled that God gave her the gift of song and that the Billy Graham Crusade provided her with the leverage to thrill millions of people. Her renditions of gospel, church hymns, contemporary music and Negro spirituals have confirmed that music is a universal language.

From the Community Christian songfest in Greenville in 1965 to performances at concert halls throughout the world, Myrtle Hall Smith has demonstrated that faith and perseverance make the impossible possible. Her honors and accolades include being featured soloist at the World Baptist Alliance in Stockholm, Sweden, a private worship service for the inauguration of President Jimmy Carter, and the inauguration of South Carolina Governor Dick Riley.

Evangelist Billy Graham said of Myrtle Hall: "We pray that God will continue to bless and use her in concerts and churches around the country as she has opportunity to minister through the musical gifts she has been given."

October 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

2

3

4

5

6

Fisk Jubilee
Singers began
national tour
in 1871

YOM KIPPUR

7

8

9

10

11

COLUMBUS
DAY
OBSERVED

12

13

14

Martin Luther
King awarded
Nobel Peace Prize
in 1964

15

Civil Rights Act
of 1875 declared
unconstitutional
in 1883

16

John Brown led
attack on Harper's
Ferry in 1859

17

Capital Savings Bank
opened in Washington,
D. C. in 1888

18

19

20

21

22

23

Brookland Dodgers
sign Jackie Robinson
in 1945

UNITED
NATIONS
DAY

24

Jack Roosevelt
"Jackie" Robinson
died in 1972

25

26

27

B.O. Davis,
Jr. became first
African-American
General in Air
Force in 1954

28

29

30

31

HALLOWEEN



J.R. Stange '91

Philip Simmons

Charleston is known for beautiful and stylish ironwork gates, fences, balconies and walls. Philip Simmons, a native of Daniel Island, across the Cooper River from Charleston, is the blacksmith who designed and built hundreds of these wrought iron fixtures. As a youngster, he observed the work of his grandfather who perfected the skill of carpentry by building barns, sheds and smokehouses in addition to his own home. Simmons first saw Charleston in 1920 when he was eight years old and his grandfather sent him there to pursue an education.

During the late 1920s, Philip Simmons developed his craft as an ironworker. He became knowledgeable of the works of famous artisans by going from blacksmith shop to blacksmith shop. He seldom asked questions; instead, he was keenly observant of what they did and how they did it. His friendship with experts of the craft and his willingness to learn set the stage for his knowledge and his citywide fame. He became an apprentice in the shop of Peter Simmons. In 1935 the business was turned over to Philip. The automotive age had begun and blacksmiths were needed to do body work - to shape iron or steel into productive and meaningful images. Philip Simmons survived by repairing wagons, trucks and cars. By 1939 he was able to focus on the career that became his major contribution as a blacksmith.

He started by repairing iron gates. In less than a year he was making them. In a period of more than 40 years, he made more than 200 gates. He also mastered stair rails, balconies, fences and window grills. His designs ranged from simple to very complex. Many were so precise that they were taken for pre-Revolutionary War artwork. Mr. Simmons' first decorative piece in 1938 was an iron stair rail in Georgetown. It was his gate at 9 Stolls Alley in Charleston, however, that set the stage for his fame.

Of his craft, Philip Simmons has asserted, "I've never made anything I didn't like. I take a long time on the drawing and when the customer likes it, I already liked it at first." In his book on Philip Simmons, John Michael Vlach maintained that the work of this outstanding blacksmith shows "carpentry and creativity welded together." Philip Simmons' work has been commissioned by prominent and average citizens as well as the Historic Charleston Foundation and the South Carolina State Museum. A stroll through the Charleston historic district offers a legacy to this great South Carolinian.

November 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

1

First issue of *Ebony*
published in 1945
First issue of *Crisis*
published in 1910

MONDAY

2

TUESDAY

ELECTION
DAY

3

John Conyers
elected to House
of Representatives
in 1964

WEDNESDAY

4

THURSDAY

5

Walter E.
Washington elected
Mayor of Washington,
D.C. in 1974

FRIDAY

6

Absalom Jones
born in 1746

SATURDAY

7

8

9

Benjamin Banneker
born in 1731

10

VETERANS
DAY

11

12

13

14

Booker T. Washington
died in 1915

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16

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18

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22

23

24

25

Dancer Luther
"Bill" Robinson
died in 1949

26

THANKSGIVING
DAY
Sojourner Truth
died in 1883

27

28

Richard Wright
died in 1960

29

30



Ophelia DeVore-Mitchell

In the book, I Dream a World - Portraits of Black Women Who Changed America, Ophelia DeVore-Mitchell states: "I've been in communications all of my life. Another extension of what I do is publish the news. I'm one of the founders of the black press at Howard University in Washington, D.C. We've got to write our history in reference to the positiveness because you can't know yourself unless you know that somebody who looks like you has done something good."

As one of the first African-American models in the United States, Ms. DeVore-Mitchell observed the stereotypic depictions of African-Americans by the printed and electronic media. She resolved to change this blatant dichotomy. "I didn't model a long time because that wasn't my mission to be a model," she said. "My mission was to have us presented in a way that was not stereotyped." And so, in 1946 with the assistance of four friends, she founded the Grace Del Marco Model Agency. In 1948 she started the Ophelia DeVore School of Self-Development and Modeling. She was a trailblazer-a pioneer in cosmetics, self improvement and positive human development for African-American women. Among the tens of thousands of people who have been nurtured by her agency are Diahann Carroll, Barbara McNair, Cicely Tyson, Gail Fisher, Richard Roundtree and the late Raymond St. Jacques.

Ms. DeVore-Mitchell was born in Edgefield, South Carolina, on August 22, 1922. Her family moved to New York in the 1930's. She excelled in high school classes, mastering Latin, German and French. She received her bachelor's degree in mathematics from New York University.

Ms. DeVore-Mitchell is a very successful businesswoman. In addition to her modeling and self-development agency, she is owner of The Columbus Times, a daily newspaper based in Columbus, Georgia. In 1970 when her second husband died, she was faced with continuing the 32 year old newspaper. She maintained its journalistic excellence, strong editorial content, and emphasis on African-American life and history.

For her outstanding service, she has received more than 200 awards and honors from corporate, political, educational, governmental and social agencies. She has served as a consultant for some of this country's Fortune 500 Corporations. In 1985 DeVore-Mitchell was appointed as the New York representative to the President's Advisory Committee on the Arts, the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Before it was vogue, Ophelia DeVore-Mitchell knew that "Black is Beautiful." She was determined to give African-American women the same opportunities as their white counterparts for promoting their beauty and talents. She has always

December 1992



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955

2

3

First issue of *North Star* newspaper published in 1847

4

American Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1833

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11

12

Joseph H. Rainey (S.C.) first Black elected to Congress in 1870

13

14

15

Banker Maggie Lena Walker died in 1934

16

17

18

PUSH founded in 1971
13th Amendment ratified in 1865

19

Carter G. Woodson born in 1875

HANUKKAH 20

21

22

23

24

CHRISTMAS DAY 25

26

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31